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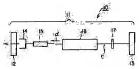
TAKIZAWA YASUSHI FUTAKI SHOICHIRO

# (54) SOLID-STATE LASER OSCILLATOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a solid-state laser oscillator, capable of compensating for birefringence and suppressing the output loss to a minimum

SOLUTION: This solid-state laser oscillator is provided with an excitation module 16, located on an optical axis C between an output mirror 12 and a reflecting mirror 13, polarizer 14 located between the excitation module 16 and the output mirror 12, Faraday rotator 15, for rotating the polarizing direction of inputted laser light at 45° in a fixed direction with respect to the optical axis C and outputting the laser light, and optical element for outputting the laser light, so that the polarizing direction of laser light. inputted from the side of the reflecting mirror 13 to be outputted to the side of the exciting module 16, can be rotated by 90° in the polarizing direction of laser light inputted from the side of the excitation module 16.



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### CLAIMS

### [Claim(s)]

(Claim I) A solid-state-laser oscillator which is characterized by providing the following and which outputs a laser beam A resonator which has an output mirror and a reflective mirror which have been arranged with a predetermined gap A solid-state-laser medium arranged on an optical axis between said output mirror and said reflective mirror A polarizing element arranged between this solid-state-laser medium, said output mirror, or said reflective mirror With an optical rotatory-polarization child who is stationed between this polarizing element and said solid-state-laser medium, rotates in the fixed direction 495°S times, and outputs the polarization direction of an inputted laser beam to it to said optical axis it is arranged between said solid-state-laser medium and said reflective mirror, or said output mirror. An optical element outputted so that the polarization dront on a laser beam which it is inputted from said reflective mirror side, and is outputted to said solid-state-laser medium side enter the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser medium side enter the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser medium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser medium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser endium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser endium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser endium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser endium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser endium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam inputted from said solid-state-laser endium side enter youtput and the polarization direction of a laser beam input

[Claim 2] Said optical rotatory-polarization child is a solid-state-laser oscillator according to claim 1 characterized by being a faraday rotator.

[Claim 3] Said optical element is a solid-state-laser oscillator according to claim 1 with which it is a quarter-wave length board, and the optical axis is characterized by making 00 degrees to the polarization direction which add polarizer specific (Claim 4) A solid-state-laser oscillator which is characterized by providing the following and which outputs a laser beam A resonator which has an output mirror and a reflective mirror which have been arranged with a predetermined gap A solid-state-laser making a ranged on an optical axis between said output mirror and said reflective mirror A polarizing element arranged between not said reflective mirror. A claim of the polarizing element arranged arranged between an optical rotatory polarization child who rotates in the fixed direction 45\*\*85 times, and outputs the polarization direction of an inputted laser beam to it to said optical axis, and said solid-state-laser medium, and add output mirror, or said reflective mirror.

[Translation done.]

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# DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] Especially this invention relates to amelioration of the laser light source which specified output polarization about a solid-state-laser oscillator.

[0002]

Osserption of the Prior Art] if laser oscillation of the linearly polarized light is performed using a solid-state-laser medium with sorterpy, distortion of the polarization rotation which had the distribution which is in an instruction solid-state-laser medium by the heat induced birefringence at the time of excitation arising etc. will arise. For this reason, loss may occur within a resonator and

an output may decline.

[0003] As a means to cancel this, as indicated by Laser Society of Japan research report notice No.RTM-94-29(November,
1994) pp.1-8 Beam branching by the faraday rotator and the polarizer is prepared in a resonator. A T character mold resonator is
constituted, it bends with a straight line-like resonator, a mold resonator is combined, and there is an example which took and a
solved a resonator configuration which amplifies the polarization which there are two amplification media in the optical path in a

resonator, and intersects perpendicularly with it, respectively.

[0004] Moreover, an amplification medium is installed in a two-set resonator, and there is an example which prepared the rotator-polarization child 90 degrees and was solved in the middle as indicated by Shingaku Giho LOE86-4(May, 1998) pp.19-23.

[0005] Furthermore, there is an example which forms a polarizing element and a phase contract board in a resonator, and assess the effect of a birrifringence as indicated by UPB-37372A. Whith its technology, a rod is put with the quater—were element varsion of two sheets, the oscillation photoelectrical community in a rod is specified as the circular polarization of light, and it considers as the linearly polarized light by the couptum livro site of the product of th

[0006]

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] There were the following problems in the above-mentioned conventional solid-statulaser oscillator. That is, since a resenator needs to separate form the shape of a straight line, it is necessary to constitute or and two or more amplification media are needed by the pair in a resonator, the whole solid-state-laser oscillator configuration becomes complicated. For this reason, it was on layout of a resonator, and while many limits arose, the production process of the optical adjustment in a resonator increased, and it was inconvenient.

0007] The method of making oscillate the inside of a rod by the circular polarization of light, and on the other hand, making an output the linearly polarized light does not compensate a birefringence, and only promotes the extract of the linearly polarized light component from a solid-state-laser oscillator.

[0008] Then, this invention can compensate a birefringence and aims at offering the solid-state-laser oscillator which can suppress loss of power to minimum.
[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned tochnical problem and to attain the purpose, in invention indicated by slaim 1 A resonator which has an output mirror and a reflective mirror which have been arranged with a productomined gap in a solid-state-laser oscillator which outputs a laser beam, A solid-state-laser medium arranged on an optical axis between said output mirror and said reflective mirror, A polarizing element arranged between this solid-state-laser medium, said output mirror, or said reflective mirror, With an optical rotatory-polarization child who is stationed between this objective polarizing objective and outputs the polarization direction of an inputted laser beam to it to said optical axis it is arranged between said solid-state-laser medium and said reflective mirror, or said output the mirror. It had an optical element outputted so that the polarization direction direction of an isoperative polarization direction of said reflective mirror side, and is outputted to said solid-state-laser medium as which it is inputted from said reflective mirror side, and is outputted to said solid-state-laser medium as of the major that of the said solid-state-laser medium and did.

[0010] In invention indicated by claim 2, said optical rotatory-polarization child decided to be a faraday rotator in invention indicated by claim 1.

[0011] In invention indicated by claim 3, in invention indicated by claim 1, said optical element is a quarter-wave length board, and the optical axis decided to make 90 degrees to the polarization direction which said polarizer specifies.

[0012] in a solid-state-laser oscillator which outputs a lazer beam in invention indicated by claim 4 A resonator which has an output mirror and a reflective mirror which have been arranged with a predetermined gap. A solid-state-laser medium arranged on an optical axis between said output mirror and said reflective mirror. A polarizing element arranged between this solid-state-laser medium, said reflective mirror, or said output mirror. With an optical rotatory-polarization child who is statened between this polarizing element and said solid-state-laser medium, rotates in the fixed direction 45=5 times, and outputs the polarization direction of an inputted laser beam to it to said optical axis it had a quarter-wave length board arranged between said solid-state-laser medium and said output thirtor, or said reflective mirror.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] <u>Drawing 1</u> is drawing showing the configuration of the solid-state-laser oscillator 10 concerning the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention. The solid-state-laser oscillator 10 is equipped with the resonator 11. The resonator 11 consists of an output mirror 12 and a high reflective mirror 13 by which opposite arrangement only of the predetermined gap was estranged and carried out to this output mirror 12. Between the output mirror 12 and the high reflective mirror 13 The

excitation module 16 which connotes the faraday rotator 15 and Nd3+YAG rod (an example of a solid-state-are medium) which are a pairizer 14 and the optical rotatory-polarization child who makes the rotatory polarization of the polarization child who makes the rotatory polarization of the polarization child who makes the rotatory polarization of the polarization child who direction 30 degrees to an optical axis is set as a direction 30 degrees to an optical axis is set as a direction 30 degrees to an optical axis C, and the quarter-wave length board (an example of an optical element) 17 changed into the linearly polarized light from the circular polarization of light or the circular polarization of light is arranged from the linearly polarization the inputed leaver beam.

[0014] In addition, the quarter-wave length board 17 has the function outputted so that the polarization direction of the laser beam which it is inputted from the high reflective mirror 13 side, and is outputted to the excitation module 16 side may rotate 90 degrees to the polarization direction of the laser beam inputted from the excitation module 16 side. 80 degrees is the most desirable, although it has width of face (90\*\*5 times) from 90 degrees and rotates here with the property which the quarter-wave length board 17 has.

[01013] Thus, in the constituted solid-state-laser oscillator 10, the spontaneous emmision light from Nd3+YAG excited by the excitation module 16 serves as a kind of an oscillation, laser oscillation is performed within a resonator 11, and a laser beam is outputted from the output mirror 12.

[0016] Here, the polarization condition of a laser beam is explained sequentially from the output mirror 12. That is, laser beam terilected by the output mirror 12 is prescribed to the linearly polarized light by the polarizer 14. Laser beam the polarization direction was openfied with the polarizer 14 under amplification rotates the polarization direction 45 degrees rightward to the circumference of an optical axis by the faraday rotator 15. 45 degrees is the most desirable lathough it rotates with width of face (45\*\*5 times) here from 45 degrees with the property which the faraday rotator 15 has. In addition, it \*\*\*so on the criteria of the polarization direction in a resonator 11 by considering this polarization as polarization 45 degrees. A laser beam receives amplification by the excitation module 16 with this polarization condition.

(017) Next, in the later beam which passed the quarter-wave legish board 17, the linearly polarized light turns into the circular polarization of light. It is reflected by the high reflective mirror 13, and later beam. L which advanced as it is passes the quarter wave length board 17 again. At this time, a later beam turns into the linearly polarized light from the circular polarization of light, and polarization of later beam. L which is advancing turns into the linearly polarized light which shows 135 degrees rightward. Furthermore, although this laser beam L receives amplification by the excitation module 16 again, the polarization direction at this time is 135 degrees, and the polarization direction of the linearly polarized light which advances hard flow and receives amplification light as tright andless mutually.

[0018] Carrier beam light retates amplification 45 degrees on the right further by the faraday rotator 15, and it becomes the polarization direction of 180 degrees. Thereby, an on-going light servee as the polarization direction which passes polarizer 14 again. This light is reflected by the output mirror 12 as it is, it is going and coming back to the inside of a resonator 11 similarly, and it is amplified and laser oscillation is performed.

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(i) (1015) Next, compensation of the heat induced birefringence in the solid-state-laser oscillator 10 is explained. That is, the light which advances in the direction of drawing 1 Nakaya mark alpha turns into P polarization for a polarizer 14. Here, the Jones marks of the light which carries out incidence to the excitation module 16 is set as the birefringence martial of the relative topology difference delta, and the direction theta of a main shaft, and the matrix of a carrier beam solid-state-laser medium is set to R for a birefringence. The matrix of the graday rotator 15 is set to F. The element of each matrix is (1005) as to 100 for the product of the pro

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \exp (i \delta / 2) & O \\ O & \exp (-i \delta / 2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$.F = 1/2^{0.5}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[0021] It becomes (343 to 24th volume pp[ No. 3 ],352 of laser research reference).

[0022] The Jones matrix of light in oase it is reflected by the output mirror 12 and the light which advances in the direction of drawing 1 Nekaya mark alpha from the excitation module 16 passes the excitation module 16 via the faraday rotator 15 again is set to 0. This is shown by the following formulas.

[0023] O=RFFRI — if this O is calculated — [0024] [Equation 2]

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[0025] It becomes.

[0028] That is, it turns out that it is the polarization which has the direction of electric field which intersects hard flow perpendicularly nuturally at the time of excitation module 15 passing period production that the laser beam which goes and comes back to the excitation module 16 within a resonator 11 with a configuration like the solid-state-laser scaling to concerning the gestal of this post-late have existence of or the solid-state-laser medium to which the birdingence shown by R is earlied out without including delta and that which show a birdingence. Therefore, since the polarization direction of the laser beam which passes mutually the solid-state-laser medium in the excitation module 16 conversely lies at right angles,

the effect of the heat induced birefringence about an oscillation is canceled. Therefore, a birefringence will be compensated with the solid-state-laser oscillator 10.

[0027] <u>Drawing 2</u> is drawing showing the laser property A of the solid-state-laser oscillator 10. In addition, <u>drawing 2</u> shows the laser output characteristics B when considering as the usual linearly pointed light oscillator collectively not using the faraday rotator 15 and the quarter-wave length board 17 for the comparison.

(2028) According to <u>drawing 2</u>, it turns out that the heat induced birefringence generated when high power was inputted and exorted is compensated, and learn output characteristics are improved according to the solid-state-leare oscillator 10. (2028) In addition, a learn output can also be made into the circular polarization of light so that the explanation in the middle above may show by replacing the location of the output mirror 12 and the high reflective mirror 13 with the above configuration. (2030) Since according to the solid-state-laser oscillator 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation it can prevent being influenced of the heat birefringence of the solid-state-laser neadim produced at the time of excitation and each optical element can be arranged on a straight line, as mentioned above, while the flexibility on resonator layout becomes large, optical adjustment in a resonator can be performed easily.

[0031] in addition, this invention is not limited to the gestalt of said operation. That is, even when the faraday rotator has been arranged instead of the quarter-wave length board 17, the abover-mentioned count is realized, and heat induced birefringence is canceled. In addition, of course, can carry out by boiling many things and deforming in the range which does not deviate from the summary of this invention

[0032]
[Effect of the Invention] Since according to this invention it can prevent being influenced of the heet birefringence of the solidstate-laser medium produced at the time of excitation and each optical element can be arranged on a straight line, while the flexibility on resonator layout becomes large, optical adjustment in a resonator can be performed easily.

[Translation done.]

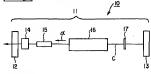
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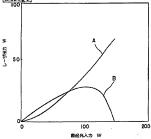
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### DRAWINGS

# [Drawing 1]







[Translation done.]

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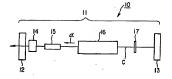
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### (54) 【発明の名称】 固体レーザ発振器

### (57) 【要約】

【課題】複屈折の補償をすることができ、出力損失を最 低限に抑えることができる固体レーザ発振器を提供する こと。

【解決手段】出力ミラー12及び反射ミラー13間の光 軸C上に配置された励起モジュール16と、励起モジュ ール16と出力ミラー12間に配置された偏光子14 と、入力されたレーザ光の偏光方向を光軸Cに対して一 定方向に45度回転して出力するファラデーローテータ 15と、励起モジュール16側から入力されたレーザ光 の偏光方向に対し、反射ミラー13側から入力され励起 モジュール16側へ出力するレーザ光の偏光方向が90 度回転するように出力する光学素子とを備えている。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 レーザ光を出力する固体レーザ発振器にお いて

所定の間隔をもって配置された出力ミラー及び反射ミラ ーを有する共振器と、

前記出力ミラー及び前記反射ミラーの間の光軸上に配置された面体レーザ媒質と、

この固体レーザ媒質と前記出力ミラー又は前記反射ミラ ーとの間に配置された偏光奏子と

この偏光素子と前記固体レーザ媒質との間に配置され、 入力されたレーザ光の偏光方向を前記光輪に対して一定 方向に45±5度回転して出力する光学旋光子と、

前記圏体レーザ媒質と前記反射ミラー又は前記出力ミラーとの間に配置され、前記圏体レーザ媒質側から入力されたレーザ光の偏光方向に対し、前記反射ミラー側から入力され前記圏体レーザ媒質側へ出力するレーザ光の偏光方向が90±5度回転するように出力する光学業子とを備えていることを特徴とする圏体レーザ発振器。

【請求項2】前記光学旋光子はファラデーローテータで あることを特徴とする請求項1記載の固体レーザ発振 器

【請求項3】前記光学案子は1/4 彼長板であり、その 光軸が前配偏光子の規定する偏光方向に対して90度を なしていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の固体レーザ 発振器

【請求項4】レーザ光を出力する固体レーザ発振器にお

所定の間隔をもって配置された出力ミラー及び反射ミラーを有する共振器と、

前記出力ミラー及び前記反射ミラーの間の光軸上に配置 30 された固体レーザ媒質と、

この固体レーザ媒質と前記反射ミラー又は前記出力ミラーとの間に配置された偏光素子と、

この偏光素子と前記固体レーザ媒質の間に配置され、入 力されたレーザ光の偏光方向を前記光軸に対して一定方 向に45±5度回転して出力する光学旋光子と、

的記固体レーザ媒質と前記出力ミラー又は前記反射ミラーとの間に配置された1/4被長板とを備えていることを特徴とする固体レーザ発振器。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、固体レーザ発振器 に関し、特に出力偏光を規定したレーザ光源の改良に関 する。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】等方性をもの固体レーザ媒質を用いて直 線偏光のレーザ発振を行うと、励起時の熟誘起複屈折に より等方性固体レーザ維質内である分布を持った偏光回 転が生じる等の歪みが生じる。このため、共振器内で損 失が発生し、出力が低下する場合がある。 【0003】これを解消する手段として、レーザー学会 研究会報告No.RTM-94-94 に1994年11 月)pp.1-6に記載されているように、共振器内に ファラデーローテータと偏光子によるビーム分岐を設 け、丁宇型共振器を構成して直線大共保盤と折り曲げ型 共振器を組み合わせ、共振器内の光路にあたかも増幅媒 質が2つありそれぞれ直交する偏光を増幅するような共 振器構成をとって解決した例がある。

[0004]また、信学技報LQE96-4(1996 10年5月)pp.19-23に記載されているように、増 領媒質を2台共振器内に設置しその中間に90度能光子 を設け解決した例がある。

【0005】さらに、特開平6-37372号公報に記 載されているように、偏光楽子と伊港版を共振器内に 設け復展所の影響を緩和する例がある。この技術ではロ ッドを2枚の1~4 数景版で挟み込みロッド内の発振光 電界を円偏光として規定し、出力ミラー側で直線偏光と するものである。

【〇〇〇6】 【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記した従来の個体レーザ発振器では、次のような問題があった。すなわち、 共振器が直線状から外れて構成する必要があったり、始 端集質が共振器内に対で2台以上必要となったりするため、 あしたーザ発振器の全体構成が複雑となる。このため、 共振器の設計上で多くの制限元生じるとともに、共 仮器内の光学的調整の工程が多くなり不都合であった。 【〇〇〇7】一方、ロッド内を円偏光で発援させ、出り を直線偏光とする方法は、複想折を補償するものではな く、単に固体レーザ発援器からの直線偏光成分の抽出を 促進するに適ぎない。

【0008】そこで本発明は、複屈折の補償をすることができ、出力損失を最低限に抑えることができる固体レーザ発振器を提供することを目的としている。

### [0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決し目的を 達成するために、請求項1に記載された発明では、レー ザ光を出力する固体レーザ発振器において、所定の間隔 をもって配置された出力ミラー及び反射ミラーを有する 共振器と、前記出力ミラー及び前記反射ミラーの間の光 40 軸上に配置された固体レーザ媒質と、この固体レーザ媒 質と前記出力ミラー又は前記反射ミラー間に配置された 偏光素子と、この偏光素子と前記固体レーザ媒質の間に 配置され、入力されたレーザ光の偏光方向を前記光軸に 対して一定方向に45±5度回転して出力する光学旋光 子と、前記固体レーザ媒質と前記反射ミラー又は前記出 カミラーとの間に配置され、前記固体レーザ媒質側から 入力されたレーザ光の偏光方向に対し、前記反射ミラー 側から入力され前記固体レーザ媒質側へ出力するレーザ 光の偏光方向が90±5度回転するように出力する光学 50 奏子とを備えるようにした。

3 【0010】請求項2に記載された発明では、請求項1 に記載された発明において、前記光学旋光子はファラデーローテータであることとした。

【0011】請求項3に記載された発明では、請求項1 に記載された発明において、前記光学業子は1/4 披長 板であり、その光軸が前記偏光子の規定する偏光方向に 対して90度をなしていることとした。

[0012] 請求項4に配敬された発卵では、レーザ光を出力する固体レーザ発振器において、所定の間隔をもって配置された出力ミラー及び反射ミラーを有する共振 10 器と、前記出力ミラー及び前記反射ミラーの間の光軸上に配置された固体レーザ採質と、この固体レーザ採質を割むに低光素子と、この偏米素子と前記固体レーザ採質の間に配置され、入力されたレーザ光の備光方向を前記光軸に対して一定方向に45±5度四位して出力する光学旋光子と、前記固体レーザ採質と前記出力ミラー又は前記反射ミラーとの間に配置された1/4接長板とを備えるようにした。

### [0013]

【0014】なお、1/4波長板17は、励起モジュール16側から入力されたレーザ光の個光方向に対し、高 反射ミラー13側から入力された助配モジュール16側へ 出力するレーザ光の個光方向が90度回転するように出 力する機能を有している。ここで、1/4波長板17の もつ特性によって、90度からは幅(90±5度)をも 40 って回転するが、90度が最も望ましい。 【0015】このように構成された固体レーザ発振器1 0においては、励起モジュール16で励起されたNd <sup>3+</sup>:YAGからの自然放出光が発振の種となって、共 振器11内でレーザ発振が行なわれレーザ光が出力ミラ ー12から出力される。

【0016】ここで、レーザ光の偏光状態を出力ミラー12から順に説明する。すなわち、出力ミラー12で反対した、偏光子14により偏光方向が規定される。増幅中の偏光子14により偏光方向が規定されたレーザ光しはその偏光方向をファラデーローテータ15で、ファデーローテータ15のもしな値(45±5度)をもって回転するが、45度が最も望ましい。なお、この偏光を45度偶光として共振器11内の偏光方向の基準とする。この偏光被80ままレーザ光は励起モジュール16で増幅を受ける。

【0017】次に、1/4級長板17を通過したレーザ 光は直線偏光は円偏光となる。このまま連行したレーザ 光しは衝反射ミラー13で反射され、再び1/4波長板 17を通過する。このとき、レーザ光は円偏光から直線 偏光となり、進行しているレーザ光しの偏光は右方向に 135度を示す直線偏光となる。さらに、このレーザ光 しは再び励起モジュール16で開催を受けるが、この時 の偏光方向は135度であり、逆方向を進行し増幅を受けるが、なの時 対る直線像光の偶光方向は互いに置交している。

【0018】増幅を受けた光はファラデーローデータ15できらに右に45度回転され180度の偏光方向となる。これにより、進行中のがはあたたび偏光子14を通過する偏光方向となっている。この光はそのまま出力ミラー12で反射され、同様にして共振器11内を往復することで、増幅されレーザ発振が行なわれる。

【0019】次に、関体レーザ来機器」0における熱銹 起複悪折の補償について説明する。すなわち、図1中矢 印。方向へ進行する光は傷光干14にとってP偏光とな る。ここで、励起モジュール16へ入射する光のジョー ンズマトリクスを1、相対位相差6、主軸方向8の模思 折物質、すなわち複墨折を受けた固体レーザ鉱質でマト リクスをRとする。ファラデーローテータ15のマトリ クスをFとする。それぞれのマトリクスの要素は、 [0020]

【数1】

(4) 
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \exp(i \delta/2) & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(-i \delta/2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E = 1 / 2 \cos \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

【0021】となる(レーザー研究第24巻第3号pp. 343~352参照)。

【0022】励起モジュール16から図1中矢印 α方向 へ進行する光が出力ミラー12で反射され再びファラデ ーローテータ15を経由し励起モジュール16を通過す るときの光のジョーンズマトリクスをOとする。これは 次のような式で示される。

【0023】O=RFFRIこのOを計算すると、

[0024]

【数2】

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[0025]となる。

【0027】図2は、固体レーザ発振器10のレーザ特性Aを示す図である。なお、図2では比較のためファラデーローテータ15と1/4波長板17を用いず、通常の直線偏光発振器とした時のレーザ出力特性Bを併せて 40 示している。

【0028】図2によれば、固体レーザ発振器10によれば、大出力を入力して励起した時に発生した熟誘起複 相ば、大出力を入力して励起した時に発生した熟誘起複 屈折が補償されてレーザ出力特性が改善されていること がわかる。

【0029】なお、以上の構成で出力ミラー12と高反射ミラー13の位置を入れ替えることで、以上の途中の

説明からわかるようにレーザ出力は円偏光とすることもできる。

[0030]上述したように、本実施の形態に係る固体 レーザ発振器10によれば、励発的に生じる固体レーザ 媒質の熱復用がの影響を受けることを防止することができ、かつ、各光学素子を直線上に配置することができる ので、共振器設計上の自由度が大きくなるとともに、共 振器内の光学の顕整を容易に行うことができる。

20 [0031] なお、木発明は前記実施の形態に限定されるものではない、すなわち、1/4 恋長板17の代わりにファラデーローテータを配置した場合でも上記計算が成り立ち、熟銹起複風折は解消される。このほか、本発明の要旨を逸脱しない範囲で積々に変形して実施可能であるのは分類である。

[0032]

[発明の効果] 本発明によれば、励起時に生じる箇体レーザ鉄質の熱棟型折の影響を受けることを防止することができ、かつ、各半等素子を直線上に配置することができるので、共振器設計上の自由度が大きくなるとともに、共振器内の光学的順整を容易に行うことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】 【図1】本発明の一実施の形態に係る固体レーザ発振器 の構成を示す図。

【図2】同固体レーザ発振器のレーザ出力特性を示す 図。

【符号の説明】

I LA 22 AN USE ALI

10…固体レーザ発振器

11…共振器

12…出力ミラー

13…高反射ミラー

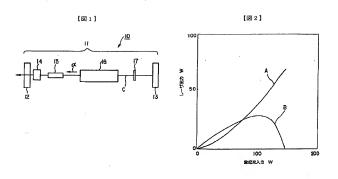
1 4…偏光子

15…ファラデーローテータ (光学旋光子)

16…励起モジュール(レーザ媒質)

17…1/4波長板 (光学素子)

C…光軸



フロントページの続き

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